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THE JERUSALEM POST

SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1961 • 17 Av, 5721 • 17 Sfar, 1961

SIX PAGES

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WITH the elections a fortnight away, interest is picking up only slowly. It is proof that there is no sense in going to the public too often, nor in appealing to it out of season unless there is a genuine decision to be made. The large body of people are concerned with two things: the shape of their present lives, and a less clearly formulated desire for security and pride for their children in the future. Only a tiny minority can consider the unclear and confusing events of the defunct "adair" of seven years ago any reason for changing a government that won a Sinai Campaign since then.

Nor has the simple slogan of "time for a change" caught on; people for whom things have been getting steadily better for the past few years do not want a change. But as the result of an almost unchanged government for a decade and more, there are political energies going to waste. It was the golden opportunity to devise an alternative policy for Israel's future. Away, if you like, from socialism, from cooperative enterprise, from nationally-sponsored development, egalitarianism, government controls for the individual, towards more incentive for private enterprise, efficiency, with great personal rewards for the successful, and greater stimulus to effort, on the American system, less government and more laissez faire. Both the Progressives and the General Zionists have sworn by these directives in the past, and declared the general policies of the labour parties were tending in the wrong direction. And many of those who were ready to forego a new impetus for political life in Israel a few months ago have been disappointed that the Labour Party have nothing new to offer in this direction, beyond the minor adjustments that they have advocated in the past. And a national health service, one of their earlier statements, Professor Hugo Bergman, has declared that it will be a tragedy if the new party does not find the courage to stand on its own, and goes back into the coalition with Mapai. The new party, if it has any hope of succeeding to responsibility for the government, it could only be by formulating clear and solid alternative policies. This is what a prospective voter expects of a new party — not election advertisements far more obsessively concerned with Mapai and the Mapai leaders than are those of Mapai itself.

And whence this curious "liberal" or illiberal and certainly illogical election arithmetic that says that a party that has no absolute majority in the Knesset should not have a majority in the Cabinet? If a party has a 60 per cent majority inside the government coalition — the opposition not being represented — which forms the Cabinet, is it more democratic for the 40 per cent to have a majority? — neither vacuum has developed. The orthodox religious parties have always been too deeply enmeshed in the past to be able to deal with the problems created by the realities of the gathering in of the tribes and the need to create a single nation. But it has proved that both Herut and Mapai are so much entangled with the events of the past, the only subjects that stir them strongly are the old quarrels over the Altim and the Palmach, over who got rid of the British and what Mr. Ben-Gurion said in 1948, who wanted a state and when. These quarrels are rancorous and bitter and there is no way of settling them because there is no way of changing the past. The voter cares very little what he wants somebody who will clearly what he wants for the future, and how he intends to achieve it. And here every single one of the parties would do well to abandon generalities and platitudes and tell the voter exactly what it is to offer and on what subjects than development.



Justice Goitein Dies Aged 60

We announce with regret the death in Jerusalem early yesterday morning of Supreme Court Justice David Edward Goitein. He died in Hadassah Hospital, which he entered a month ago after a long period of ill health. He would have been 61 in September.

The funeral cortege will leave the Law Courts at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Members of the public may pass by the bier there from 3 o'clock.

Born and educated in London, Justice Goitein settled in Israel in 1928 and soon entered private law practice, making a name for himself in political and other causes.

With the establishment of the State, Dr. Goitein joined the Foreign Service and was Israel's first Minister to South Africa, where he served in 1949-50. He was Minister to the U.S. from 1951 to 1953. He was appointed to the Supreme Court bench in December 1953.

Dr. Goitein headed the Israel delegation to the International Red Cross Conference in New Delhi in 1957. He also served as an ad hoc judge in the International Court of Justice in The Hague two years ago in the suit brought against Bulgaria over the shooting down of an El Al airliner in 1958.

One of the last things he wrote was an appreciation for *The Jerusalem Post* of his brother-in-law, Abraham Suss, who pre-deceased him by three days.

His deceased wife, Ora (née Moyal), a member of one of the founding families of Tel Aviv and Acting Chairman of the Hadassah Council in Israel, and a son and daughter. (Appreciation, Page 3, Col. 1)

NRUMAH TO EMULATE HUNGARIAN SYSTEM

BUDAPEST (AP). — Ghana President Kwame Nkrumah yesterday praised Hungary's brand of Communism and indicated that his country might move in a similar direction.

Dr. Nkrumah, here on a three-day state visit, told a workers' rally at a giant Budapest telecommunication factory: "We choose for ourselves the same direction of development as you have chosen. Your technical, scientific and agricultural development and organization are progress."

In deep sorrow we announce the passing of our beloved

DAVID GOITEIN

on July 30, 1961.

The funeral will take place at 4 p.m. today, July 30, 1961.

The Bereaved Family

The President and Judges of the Supreme Court deeply mourn the passing of their distinguished colleague

DAVID GOITEIN

The funeral cortege will leave from the Supreme Court, Russian Compound, Jerusalem, today 4:30 PM (IST) at 4 p.m.

The public may pass by the bier from 8 p.m.

NEW CREED FOR USSR COMMUNISTS

MOSCOW. — A new Programme for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was issued last night. It claims: "Socialism will inevitably take over from Capitalism everywhere."

The programme, to be published throughout Russia in this morning's papers, will be presented by Prime Minister Khrushchev to the 22nd Congress of the Party in October for its approval. The programme is expected to become the "Bible" for Communist parties throughout the world after its approval.

The programme declares that "socialism and peace are indivisible, and that the principle of peaceful coexistence is a mighty obstacle in the path of imperialist aggression."

The new creed was defined as "The Programme for the Construction of a Communist Society."

Ability and Need

It said the highest aim of the Communist Party is to establish a Communist society with the following words emblazoned on its flag: "From each according to his ability; to each according to his needs."

The accepted slogan to date during the period of socialism in the Soviet Union has been "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

The programme will completely fill nine out of the 10 pages of this morning's edition of "Pravda," the Soviet Communist Party newspaper.

It says that Communism is fulfilling "the historic mission of emancipating all people from social inequality, from all forms of oppression and the horrors of war and is establishing in the whole world labour, freedom, equality and happiness of all the peoples."

The programme has been published now so that it can be "discussed throughout the country" in advance of the October congress.

It declares: "Marxism-Leninism has become the mighty ideological weapon of the revolutionary transformation of society. Socialism has become victorious in the Soviet Union, completely and finally."

The programme promises that housing in the Soviet Union will become rent free in the 1970s. Public transport for the cities will also become free.

At the end of the next 10 years, heating, water and gas will also become free of charge.

All this will be possible, it said, because the Soviet economy will be able to produce enough for us and examples to be followed."

The statement was interpreted by some Western observers here as indicating that Dr. Nkrumah may be contemplating pushing Ghana further to the left in its political and economic development.

The British Minister to Hungary, Mr. A. Chestham, on Friday night walked out of a Hungarian Government reception when Dr. Nkrumah referred to Britain in a short speech as a "colonialist oppressor."

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EFTA Agrees To U.K. Starting Talks with '61

GENEVA. — Britain's partners in the European Free Trade Association are agreeing to her starting negotiations on possible membership of the six-nation Common Market, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

Britain, keynotes of the EFTA, formally notified her fellow members on Friday that she has decided to seek admission to the Common Market.

The other EFTA members — Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria and Portugal, approved the step in principle and will be kept in touch with Britain's forthcoming negotiations with the "Six." But they took no final decision on their own future relationship with the Common Market.

Prime Minister Macmillan is to make a statement on joining the Common Market in the Commons tomorrow. A declaration by EFTA to be made after the statement was agreed upon at Friday's day-long session of EFTA's Ministerial Council. Dr. Bruno Kreisky of Austria, who presided, said it would be completely exhaustive in its account of what went on at the session.

There was no visible ill-feeling toward Britain, but it was clear that if Britain gained admission to the Common Market, EFTA's days were numbered.

Britain's Lord Privy Seal, Edward Heath, assured the meeting that the British Government would take no step which could cause serious economic disruption in the EFTA nations or among the members of the Common Market. This assurance was sure to be reflected in a joint communiqué agreed by the EFTA Ministers for publication after Mr. Macmillan's statement.

The treaty of Stockholm (Continued on Page 3 - Col. 6)

Atom Sub Expected In Today's Soviet Sea Show

MOSCOW (AP). — Western naval attaches flew to Leningrad yesterday for what is expected to be the Soviet Union's most spectacular display yet of sea power. Most experts think the Soviets will put an atomic submarine on display for the first time today. Soviet Navy Day.

They also expect to see the guided missile surface ship and there is a possibility that the Soviets may show a fantastic new 10,000-ton vessel which floats on an air cushion and can be used on both land and sea.

Many will achieve "an abundance of wealth and material for the whole population" during the second half of the 20-year plan. This will enable distribution in accordance with requirements.

But, it warned, "Complications in the international situation and a necessary increase in the strength of the armed forces may delay realization of the plans for improving the people's material welfare."

The programme has been in the process of drafting for many years, but has been given a new gloss by Mr. Khrushchev himself.

The programme is the third adopted by the Soviet Communist Party in its history and replaces the one drafted by Lenin in 1919. It outlines the main tasks of the party for the building of Communism from the edifice now officially labelled Socialism. Party propagandists will stump the country from today making sure everyone knows its contents.

(Reuters, AP)

Moscow Arms Talks Broken Off; US Envoy Returns Home

MOSCOW (AP). — The U.S. and the Soviet Union yesterday broke off their disarmament talks but said they would be resumed at some unspecified date in the future.

U.S. negotiator John McCloy was recalled to Washington after a meeting with Soviet officials.

The two powers were unable to reach agreement in the talks which began in Washington early this month and moved to Moscow on July 17.

They had been asked by the U.N. to decide what countries would take part in a new disarmament conference and just what they would discuss.

When asked for a date to open the talks, the U.S. and the Soviet Union would meet again to try and break the deadlock on the multi-national talks could get under way, Mr. McCloy said. "Probably in June."

Mr. McCloy said, "I got instructions this morning to get home as fast as I can." It was not clear whether this would be a permanent move or a brief American NATO allies on the Moscow talks.

Asked why the sudden urgency, Mr. McCloy said: "One reason is that the people at home (President Kennedy and Secretary of State Dean Rusk) want a first-hand report on my conversations with Chairman Khrushchev on disarmament."

It is understood President Kennedy also wants a first-hand report from Mr. McCloy as fast as he can get it about what Mr. Khrushchev said concerning Berlin.

Mr. McCloy also said another reason he was hurrying to Washington was "they thought I should get home and report on what has been transpiring on disarmament because there has been a certain change in the Soviet position which would require consultation with home and consultations with our allies."

He declined to say what this change was but obviously it was not one which would bring agreement and may even have been something which pushed the two countries further apart.

AID TO INDONESIA

JAKARTA (AP). — Yugoslavia has granted Indonesia credits totalling \$10 million under an agreement signed here yesterday at the end of the visit of a Yugoslav economic mission headed by Foreign Trade Minister Srdjan Krsajic.

Assembly to Be Called as U.N. Council Fails to Act on Bizerta

OUTLOOK GRIM AS FLN WALK OUT

EVIAN, French Alps (Reuters). — Failure of the Evian peace talks in which France year Algerian war by granting independence in exchange for guarantees for the North African territory.

The FLN rebels broke off talks on Thursday claiming France would disavow the Sahara sovereignty question only when an Algerian state had been formed. The French said the Algerians had returned to their stand of refusing to examine other points if their Sahara demands were not satisfied immediately.

The talks were resumed only eight days earlier after a break of five weeks. But this time, in contrast to the previous break, no mention was made of officials standing by.

Here and in Paris political circles saw little hope of resurrecting the talks which have brought no agreement on any fundamental issue since they first began on May 20.

President de Gaulle has announced his intention, if no agreement is reached with the insurgents, of regrouping the Europeans and pro-French Moslem population into areas where they can be protected by the French Army leaving the rest of Algeria to its own devices.

He told the nation in a broadcast on July 12 that France had decided no longer to pour "her effort, men and money" into Algeria and predicted that Algeria without France was "destined to chaos."

Details of regroupment have not been announced, but usually well-informed sources report that the large parts of Oran and Algiers have been selected as the main rallying points and that General de Gaulle is determined that everything must be settled by the end of this year.

The Algerian delegation spokesman, Ridha Malek, told a press conference on Thursday night: "In view of the right of the French people to have a decision, they would only discuss the Sahara when an Algerian State had been formed. The Algerian delegation was forced to demand the suspension of the talks."

UAR Atom Reactor Put in Operation

CAIRO (AP). — Salah Hedayat, Director of the UAR Atomic Energy Commission, said yesterday that the UAR had begun operating an atomic reactor which will be used for peaceful purposes.

The announcement said the reactor, of 2,000-kilowatt power, has been built by mutual cooperation of UAR and Soviet experts.

UAR GETS \$34.4m. LOAN FROM U.S.

CAIRO (AP). — Under an agreement signed on Friday, the U.S. will loan the UAR \$34.4 million from receipts of American surplus products given to the UAR.

The loan is to be paid back in Egyptian pounds over 40 years with 4 per cent interest.

SAUD, HUSSEIN OPEN TALKS

King Saud and King Hussein last night opened a round of talks at the former's summer palace at Al-Tai, about 70 kilometres from Mecca.

The Jordan monarch arrived by air with Premier Bahjat Talhouk yesterday for three days of talks with the Saudi King on various Arab affairs as well as the proposal to hold an all-Islam summit conference.

Dahomey Orders (One) Portuguese Out

LEONOR (AP). — The West African Republic of Dahomey has ordered Portugal to quit the enclave fortress of São João Baptista by Monday, the Portuguese Government has announced.

The tiny enclave in the former French colony consists only of four African inhabitants and a Portuguese representative, Captain Henrique Saraiva Borges.

Captain Borges was in Leon when Dahomey delivered his ultimatum. He was immediately instructed to resume his post, although Dahomey has refused him a visa.

CAIRO BROADCASTS

Cairo Radio last night opened two new transmissions to West Africa, designed in the words of Abdul Kader Hachimi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, "to spread the UAR word of truth and justice" in opposition to Israel propaganda.

Two Border Policemen Hurt In Clash with Marauders

Two members of an Israeli border police patrol were wounded, one of them seriously, in a clash with armed marauders near Talybe on Friday night. An Israeli spokesman said a complaint has been lodged with the Mixed Armistice Commission.

The incident occurred at 10 o'clock when the patrol encountered a group of persons whose behaviour aroused its suspicion.

When the strangers were told to halt, they opened automatic fire on the patrol. A guard was hit in the first volley, but the patrol gave chase and a second guard was hit in an exchange of fire. The spokesman said the two Israeli patrolmen were wounded, one seriously, in a clash with armed marauders near Talybe on Friday night. An Israeli spokesman said a complaint has been lodged with the Mixed Armistice Commission.

Sun Heaters to East Africa

A shipment of Miromit solar collectors was sent a few days ago from Ellat to Mombassa. This is the fifth consignment of Israel-made solar water heaters destined for East Africa. Miromit solar heaters are distributed in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda by Miromit Sun Heaters (Kenya) of Nairobi. (Adv.)

UNITED NATIONS (UPI). — The Security Council reached a first deadlock yesterday in its efforts to solve the Franco-Tunisian conflict and Libyans announced they would demand a special General Assembly session.

The impasse was reached when the 11-nation Council failed to approve any of the three motions submitted to it by the UAR, Ceylon and Liberia and one by Turkey.

The two Afro-Asian resolutions received four votes in favour, none against and six abstentions. The Turkish delegation obtained six votes, none against and four abstentions.

France took no part in the voting in accord with her attitude that she would stick to her position in Bizerta as long as the present world situation remains tense.

The U.S., Britain, Turkey, Ecuador, Chile and Nationalist China refused to support the two Afro-Asian drafts because they appeared to them to be sharply critical of France.

The UAR, Ceylon, Liberia and Soviet Russia in turn refused to back the Turkish resolution on the ground it was too favourable to France — namely, that it failed to demand French evacuation of Tunisia.

Diplomatic quarters said Tunisia would have no trouble collecting the signatures of 50 nations which would make the convening of a special General Assembly session imperative.

The Assembly might meet as early as next week, some sources said.

The sharp division over rival peace pacts in Tunisia succeeded in blocking any action by the Council to halt the shaky cease-fire order issued over a week ago halting the Bizerta fighting.

The Western powers agreed only fleetingly to the French refusal to meet in Tunis or Paris. He said his stay in Tunisia was purely in order to bring the kind of peace mission defined for the Secretary-General in the U.N. Charter but he had not attempted to mediate the dispute.

In a letter to French Foreign Minister Couve de Murville expressing regret at not being able to confer with French authorities in Paris, which was released yesterday, Mr. Hammarskjöld said: "If the establishment of contact (between the French and Tunisians) continues to prove impossible, it seems clear to me that the execution of the Council's request (for a cease-fire and troop withdrawal) must not be further delayed by the difficulty of achieving coordination by agreement of the two parties of the measures indicated."

Arab League Chief In Tunis for Talks

TUNIS (Reuters). — Secretary-General Abdul Khalek Hassouna of the Arab League, who arrived here on Friday, said yesterday he had come to place himself entirely at President Bourguiba's disposal during these difficult times.

Hassouna is due to open talks with Mr. Bourguiba on the League's decision to send Arab volunteers and supplies to Tunisia.

Stevenson Has Talks in Paris

PARIS (UPI). — U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Adlai Stevenson said yesterday he and Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville "talked over problems of mutual interest between the U.S. and France as well as those that concern the Western Alliance."

Mr. Stevenson had conferred with President de Gaulle on Friday.

NEW PUBLIC GARDENS

will be opened to the public at Hader Yosef Rehev Dubnov San Hapign, Jaffa Today, Sunday, July 30

A Special ceremony will be held at 6 p.m.

Residents Are Invited.

VOTE LIBERAL

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TEN YEARS OF BONDS CHANGE FACE OF ISRAEL

\$500,000,000 Total An Economic Milestone

THE meeting of Israel Bond leaders in Israel at the present time coincides with the tenth anniversary of the investment programme that provided the haven for Israel's economic growth during the past decade.

It may be said that while Israel's existence as an independent state goes back 13 years, much of its economic history began with the launching of the first Israel Bond issue in the United States in 1931.

It took courage as well as vision to plan an Israel Bond drive in 1930 and to begin it the next year. This was at a time when Israel had still not recovered from the War of Independence which brought widespread damage to the country and which cost so much, not only financially, but in precious human life. This was a time when

Israel was staggering under the burden of mass immigration, when the immigrants were streaming into the country at the rate of 15,000 and 20,000 a month. This was a time when conditions were desperate. Food and other necessities were rationed. Makeshift shelters were everywhere. Industry lacked raw materials, agriculture lacked water, and development was only a dream.

Certainly the history of the past decade has fully justified the decision that was made in those lean and bleak days of 1931. During the past ten years, more than \$500m. has been invested in State of Israel Bonds. Through Israel Bonds, approximately 1,000,000 Jews have shared in the establishment of new industries, the building of thousands of permanent dwellings, the opening of new irrigation projects, the construction of oil

pipelines, new harbours, railways, communications and shipping in the Negev.

Future Tasks

These are some of the specific achievements attained with the help of the Israel Bond programme.

1. It has made possible an increase in exports from \$70m. in 1931 to \$350m. in 1950.

2. It has helped to promote a rise in industrial employment from 90,000 in 1930 to 185,000 in 1950.

3. It has stimulated the growth of agricultural production by 300 per cent during the past ten years.

4. It has aided in the expansion of industrial production from \$400m. to more than \$1,000m. per year.

5. It has promoted the exploitation of natural resources including the mining and refining of copper, the extraction of potash from the Dead Sea, and the discovery of oil and natural gas, as well as the mining and processing of phosphates.

6. It has helped finance the construction of more than 250,000 housing units for new immigrants and old settlers as well as the construction of schools and public buildings.

7. It has provided for the expansion of the Haifa Harbour and the development of the new port at Eilat.

Major Bond Projects

8. It is participating in the construction of the large-scale Jordan River-Negev irrigation project.

9. It has helped make possible the construction of the oil pipeline from Eilat to Haifa.

10. It has provided for the construction of new power stations and for the building of new roads.

11. It has aided the expansion of communications, railways, the merchant fleet and Israel's commercial airline.

The image of Israel today is an image of dynamic economic development. Israel Bonds have played an indispensable role in the creation of that image.

Yet, as we review the past we see that the goal of economic independence has not yet been fully reached.

The vast stretches of the Negev desert are the biggest challenge of the next 10 years, the second decade of the Israel Bond drive.

Look south from Ashdod, where construction of a new harbour is being started; look southward from Beer-sheva, already known as the capital of the Negev; and you have the starting point of the new frontier of mass settlement.

The reclamation of the Negev is necessary to make room for the settlement of new immigrants who have been coming into the country in greatly increased numbers this year.

A first major step is being taken in the program to develop and populate the region. With the help of Israel Bonds investment capital, new industrial towns are scheduled to rise in the vast wasteland between Beer-sheva and the growing port of Eilat. When these towns have been completed, some 100,000 people will be living and working in the Negev. This historic transformation of the southern desert constitutes Israel's most pressing economic task.

With Israel Bond support, Israel has been brought out of austerity and economic crisis. Israel is moving closer to economic prosperity as a result of the intensified tempo of its development. Today Israel is serving as an example and guide and a supplier of technical "know-how" to the underdeveloped lands of Africa and Asia.

It is hoped that out of the National Leaders Conference for State of Israel Bonds will come a spirit of devotion which will broaden the horizons of effort on the part of the Jews of the United States, Canada, Latin America and other parts of the free world. This conference assumes unusual significance as it takes the Israel Bond program to the threshold of a second decade of activity for Israel's economic development.



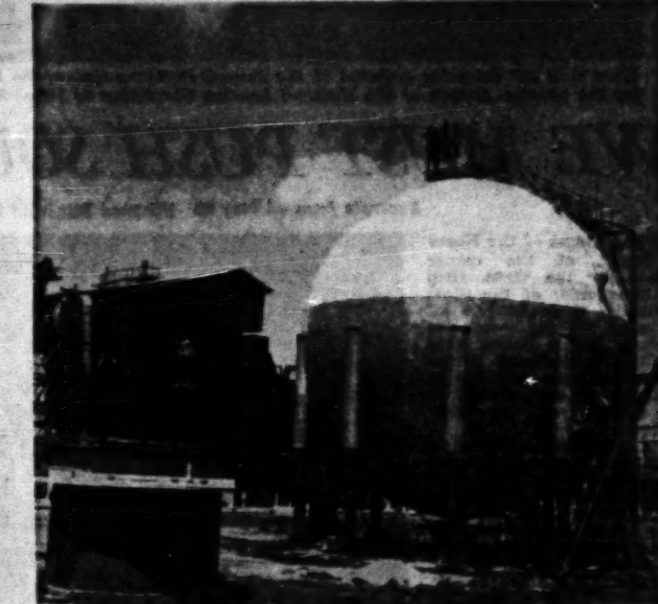
Cement being loaded for export at Eilat on the Eritrean ship "GOOD FORTUNE". Israel Bonds are helping to enlarge port facilities.



A major advance in Israel's economy was made with the construction of the oil pipeline from Eilat to Haifa.



Three generations of Jews from India at Ofakim in the Negev which is being developed with the aid of Israel Bonds.



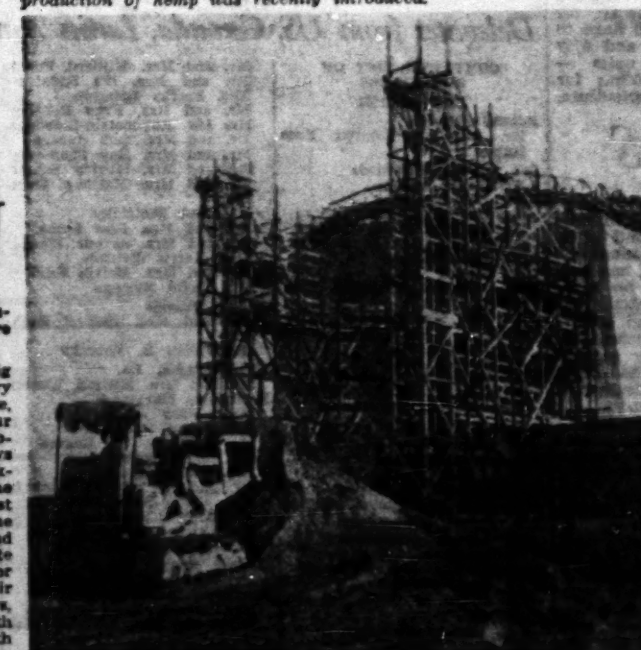
Fertilizers and chemicals at Haifa, enlarged with the aid of Israel Bonds, has become the center of Israel's growing chemical industry.



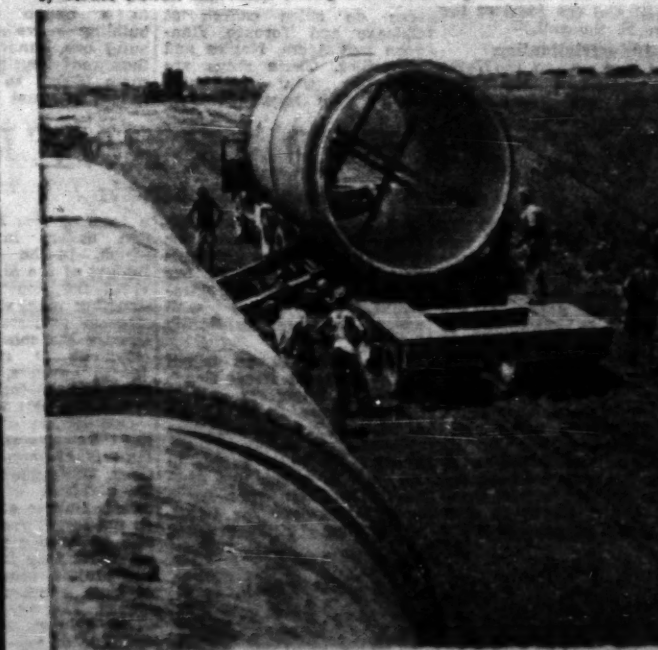
Drying the sisal fibres in the Lachish Development Area where the production of hemp was recently introduced.



More than 255,000 housing units have been built since 1951 with the aid of Israel Bonds. Increased immigration will require more new housing.



U.S. Government funds and Israel Bond investments made possible the construction of the Nahal Sorek Reactor for atomic research.



Israel Bonds are making possible the laying of 400" pipes to bring the waters of the Jordan down into the Negev.



Dairy production in farm settlements, such as Kfar Darom in the south, has been greatly increased in the past decade.



Prime Minister Ben-Gurion (center) following his arrival in the U.S. in May 1951 for the purpose of launching the first Israel Bond issue. Photo taken at Washington D.C., shows (left to right), John F. Stinson, Chief of Protocol, United States Department of State; Abba S. Eban, Ambassador of Israel; Mr. Ben-Gurion; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former United States Secretary of the Treasury and first Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Israel Bond Drive; Dr. Dov Joseph, then Minister of Transport and Communications of Israel; and Mrs. Ben-Gurion.

MORAL STRENGTH OUR WEAPON

Excerpts from address by Prime Minister DAVID BEN-GURION

WE have a tiny state, only 20,000 square kilometres in size, which translated into miles, is about 8,000 square miles. Sixty per cent of that area is a desert.

I have been in the United States several times and I have seen that you have a much bigger desert than our desert in the Negev. But the American people can afford to have a desert. The United States is such a huge country and such a fertile one that even when only a part is cultivated, it has a surplus of food, and you have a great surplus. You have fewer farmers than three years ago but with these fewer farmers you produce more than the larger number of farmers produced ten years ago. You don't mind a desert.

Sometimes the American people turn fertile land into desert, and those of you who know America understand what I mean. But we cannot afford to have the greatest part of our tiny country remain a desert. It isn't easy. Because for some reason the Almighty Himself didn't finish His work. He left a great part of this country a desert and we must improve it.

Israel is Salvation

It is not an easy job, but we have to do it, because it is a matter of life and death for our people. We are not going to remain only two million. There are at least another two million Jews who need Israel badly and these two million consist of a little less than a million Jews living in Moslem countries, where they are slaves; where they are deprived of human dig-

nity, of freedom, of education. I have not the slightest doubt that when this happens, when the Russian gates are opened for Jews to leave, at least a million Jews will come here. I need not tell you what it means for us and what it means for Jewry in the entire world. We must prepare a place for them, and we are going to do it.

I cannot and I will not describe the situation in Russia. Perhaps some of you have visited that country. I was born there. I was there a short time during the Bolshevik regime in 1925, when I went there on behalf of the Histadrut for an agricultural exhibition in Moscow. We have our representatives there and some of our scientists are invited from time to time to attend scientific congresses in Russia. And we know what is going on. There is no future for the younger generation of Jews because they are not needed.

Our next task in the coming decade will be settling the Negev. It is not easy. But it can be done by Jews, perhaps only by Jews, and it is being done. You will visit the little town which I mentioned before — Dimona. You will visit Beer-sheva. Thirteen years ago Beer-sheva was a little Beduin village. There wasn't a single Jew. It had some 5,000 Beduins. It is now a flourishing little town, numbering some 50,000 Jews. It is like Los Angeles, a city surrounded by a desert. Los Angeles has a population of 2-4 million but it is still a city in the desert. You will see the same thing in Beer-sheva. When you go further south you will pass a canyon which is Mitze Ramon. You will see there the beginnings of a new city. Eilat, too, is a new city and the people there believe in the development of the Negev. In making it a cultivatable, habitable place. They believe that Eilat can be a great international port which will unite this country with the greatest continent in the world, Asia, which

holds more than half of humanity, and this is what we are doing.

Thus we face three big problems: securing our very existence, our independence, our civilization; securing our great place in the international arena; lifting up Jews who came from poor, backward countries to the same civilized level as the most developed peoples in the world. While we cannot and we don't intend to compete with America or England or even with Belgium in their wealth or in their numbers, we are going to compete with them in our intellect and with our civilization. For it is a matter of life and death to preserve our moral and spiritual superiority. Only on that can we exist. Therefore, we must lift up all our elements which are here. We cannot wait as long as you waited. You had 185 years after the War of Independence. We have only 13 and we cannot wait as long as that. And while America has not entirely assimilated all the newcomers to America, we must do it in a short time. We have to do it and I hope we will do it. And we will have to rebuild that which the Lord for some reason failed to do some 6,000 years ago, if the world really was created 6,000 years ago, as Jewish tradition has it. And we intend and we are determined to do it, and in doing that, and in doing what we have worked so hard to do, we need the entire Jewish people banded up.

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The Conference's oldest delegate, Mrs. Nettie Weems of Houston, Texas, 86, meets Mr. Abba Eban, Minister of Education and Culture.

Israel Leaders Participating in International Bond Conference	
<p>Israhel Ben-Zvi, President of the State of Israel; Kadish Luz, Speaker of the Knesset; David Ben-Gurion, Prime Minister; Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance; Golda Meir, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry; Moshe Dayan, Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Giora Josephthal, Minister of Labour; Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, Minister of Transport; Pinhas Roesen, Minister of Justice; Israel Barzilai, Minister of Health; Dr. Yosef Burg, Minister of Social Welfare; Mordechai Ben-Tov, Minister of Development; Abba Eban, Minister of Education; Shimon Peres, Deputy Minister of Defense; Rav Ahit Zvi Teom, Chief of Staff; Aryeh Amlal, Deputy Director, Ministry of Agriculture;</p>	<p>Dr. Ya'akov Arnon, Dir. Gen. Ministry of Finance; Ariel Ariel, Dpt. Dir. State Revenue; Gershon Avner, Dir. U.S. Dept. Ministry for For. Aff. Yosef Barzani, Dpt. Dir. Western European Div. Asher Ben-Nathan, Dir. Gen. Ministry of Defense; Meir De Shalit, Dir. Gov. Tourist Corp. Mordechai Ish-Shalom, Mayor of Jerusalem; David Kochav, Head of Research for Bank of Israel; Theodore Kollek, Dir. Gen. Prime Minister's Office; Haim Laskov, National Ports Authority; Natanel Lorch, Dir. Afr. Dpt. Ministry for For. Aff. Mordechai Namir, Mayor of Tel Aviv; Ya'akov Shiloni, Dir. Asian Dept. Ministry for Foreign Affairs; David Tamm, Head of Housing Admin. Minis. of Lab. Michael Tzur, Dir. Gen. Ministry of Commerce & Ind. Aaron Weiner, Director, Taba (Water Planning).</p>

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE JEWISH SCENE

EICHMANN TRIAL IN WORLD PRESS

ONE of the most intriguing aspects of the Eichmann trial is the chain of reactions it has set off in both the Jewish and non-Jewish world outside Israel. Non-Jews have felt impelled to re-examine their attitudes to Jews, anti-Semitism and Israel — and so have Jews.

Thus a young American Jewish writer, Paul Jacobs, after a visit to Israel, expresses his soul in the columns of the "New Leader." He describes the impact as "emotionally — lacerating, physically bruising." In one of these over-written articles that are the delight of the American intellectual press, but beneath it all emerges the story of an intelligent young Jew whose enthusiasm for the Spanish Loyalist cause in the 1930's blinded his eyes to the sufferings of his own people. It is a story of a Jew who tried to bring his face to face with his own identity.

He feels that his insensitivity to the Jewish problem stemmed from his rejection of Zionism as an ideology, his conviction that the concept of the Jew as a distinguishable identity was part of the past and his desire not to be encumbered by his Jewishness. Like many others, he made his escape into the radical movement. Then, after the war, he rebelled against the "fake picture" projected by American Zionists as well as their patronizing attitude to Palestine.

"But," he writes, "even though I now understand something of why I behaved as I did in the past, I still cannot rid myself of the guilt I felt the moment I saw Eichmann walk into his cage — a guilt based on the feeling that I did not do enough, not for Israel, not for Jews as such but for six million human beings (incidentally implying a continuing desire to reject his Jewishness).

He adds that he had been opposed to the trial but now is not so sure — "I think the Israelis were probably right to subject us to it." He considers his attitude to aspects of Israel. He thought

Israel politics unnecessarily vicious but now "I understand better the reasons for Israeli parochialism, chauvinism and distrust." And he concludes: "Because of the trial, there are wisps of uneasiness inside me about my identity, a sense of malaise I never felt before I began sitting in the Eichmann courtroom. I have always believed I was an American Jew who was also incidentally Jewish. Now I have started to wonder if the American gentile world has privately regarded me as a Jew who is also incidentally an American. I do not know whether this will make a difference in my future life. It is true, but I shall certainly be troubled until I find out."

Low-Keyed Hostility

ALTHOUGH the general trend of American press comment has been favourable, this is not true of the Christian religious press — according to a report issued by the American Jewish Congress. The predominant and unmistakable tone of Christian publications has been one of consistent low-keyed hostility to Israel. This was most evident in local diocesan papers (e.g. the "Pittsburgh Courier" and the "Cleveland Plain Dealer") which were directed against the kidnapping of Eichmann and the question of Israel's right to try him. However, it is difficult to generalize in the U.S. about the attitude of the Catholic press, and the liberal magazines (e.g. "América").

The Protestant papers were somewhat more receptive to the holding of the trial in Israel although they are concerned with the problem of capital punishment. But the "Christian Century," has written: "Each of us is on trial, for we share a collective guilt of many kinds, yet refuse to acknowledge our guilt or to set up adequate means of reparation."

In Italy, the official Vatican paper seems to be guided by caution and non-commitment but other authoritative Catholic sources are less reticent. Of great interest is the conclusion reached by Arturo Jemolo, professor of Canon Law at Rome University: "Aside from the human problem of the trial, the trial is the general problem of the relationship between the citizen and the State, not only from a juridical viewpoint but also from the moral aspect. It is necessary to acknowledge that both the State and the citizen are bound by a law which is above them. And when the State violates this law, whatever the doctrinaire might be, man not only acquiesces but is morally obliged to resist."

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Lunatic Fringe

MEANWHILE the lunatic fringe continues to defend Eichmann. One of its most vocal supporters is a Canadian anti-Semite, Adrien Arcand, whose views have been reprinted at length in a Montreal tabloid. Arcand is a noted pro-Nazi in the 1930s and now lives in retirement; but he finds the Eichmann case "sinister buffoonery." To him Hitler is "the peer of Demosthenes and Cicero" and the anti-Jewish atrocities "Jewish propaganda cooked up by the World Jewish Congress for the Nuremberg trials." He adds, "the photographs shown are really Allied atrocities against the Germans."

Arcand records a weekly programme, in his retirement, for rebroadcast from 25 radio stations. The newspaper which published his views did not dissociate itself from them and noted that Arcand, whose Fascist party numbered 300,000 members in 1939, remains the unquestioned chief of Quebec nationalists despite his silence and proverbial modesty.

This, of course, in no way reflects general feeling in Canada. The bulk of editorial opinion has exhibited a sincere appreciation of Israel's case in bringing Eichmann to justice. About 90 per cent was favourable and the objections of the rest were largely based on the grounds as those of the U.S. Catholic papers, mentioned above. These minority views included those of the "Globe and Mail" which characterized the trial as a travesty of justice, the Halifax "Chronicle Herald," which headed its editorial on the subject "A Dangerous Precedent," and a paper called the "Kingston Wing-Standard" in Ontario which noted: "There is something overwhelmingly repellent about the Eichmann trial... there is a certain lack of the traditional dignity and gentleness of the Jewish people in it and the proceedings are singular and unworthy."

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By Geoffrey Wigoder

-YOU SCARE PEOPLE!!

more friendly comments include the Montreal Gazette's "Those who resent most the trial of Eichmann may be even though unconsciously, resenting something in themselves... the record of the Eichmann trial will remain forever to accuse and to warn"; and the Windsor "Star" of Ontario concluded, "All humanity is on trial. All who are guilty of racial or religious bigotry should feel the twinges of conscience. It was out of prejudice that the atrocities arose." However, the Jews of Canada — like other Jews — are nervously awaiting local reaction to the verdict.

Reliance on USSR Curbs Science in China

By a Special Correspondent
SCIENCE in Communist China is being retarded by its exclusive attachment to the Soviet Union, according to Professor E. B. Chain, British scientist who has been in the country since 1949 and who has just returned to England from a tour of the country sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The level of intelligence among students and research workers was very high, said Professor Chain, who is Head of a Department in the Institute of Public Health and a member of the Board of Governors of the Weizmann Institute, but in the fields with which he was familiar — especially organic chemistry, biochemistry and microbiology — he did not see much evidence of original work.

He attributed this to an almost exclusive reliance on Russian training, guidance in research — and in the fields of pharmaceutical chemistry and biochemistry, particularly, he believed, to the lack of a long way to go to catch up with the West.

A factory for penicillin and other antibiotics which he visited had been designed by the Russians. "A Western firm running such a plant would be bankrupt in a few years," he said, "but nothing wrong with the product, but some of the equipment was inefficient or inadequate. For instance, penicillin is made in large steel for tetracycline production, and poor extraction machinery. In general, the standard of biochemistry is very high, but with some small improvements output could be raised by 20 per cent or more."

Saw No Starvation
He gave five lectures to research workers in Peking. The hall was full, and the questioning of a very high standard.

Everybody was extremely friendly and courteous," Professor Chain said, and he found great interest in his suggestion that Chinese students should learn English and come to study in Britain, at least in those fields such as plastics, drugs and most other branches of organic and biochemistry, in which the USSR is weak.

FRIDAY'S PRESS

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Habaker (Liberal), commenting on the Bond Drive Conference, writes: "Mapai has taken the Conference under its wing and regards it as a means of helping its election campaign. It only tells the delegates of achievements. Failures... are not mentioned. The paper tries to make it look as if the election campaign is put to answer critical questions put to him by the delegates."

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) comments on Mr. Sapir's statement saying no devaluation is being contemplated. It writes: "It does not contribute to dispelling the tension for several reasons: because it came too late; because the Prime Minister is a good hater. He hates Herut, Mapam, Abud Ha'avoda and the Liberals. But his hatred of religious Jewry seems more virulent."

Hamodia (Agudat Yisrael) writes: "If any of the rabbis doubted the importance of the mission fulfilled by the religious parties in Israel, this meeting was calculated to dispel them... Mr. Ben-Gurion likes to recall that Agudat Yisrael agreed, before the establishment of the State, that Israel would not be a theocracy. He tries to hide the fact that the struggle is not over a theocracy, but over religious Jewry's right to exist in the face of anti-religious compulsion."

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The Soviet Press reneges its attacks against Israel because of the rocket.

the pioneer work was clearly being done in the West. Professor Chain said he observed no signs of starvation, contrary to recent reports from Hong Kong. Neither in the towns and the country-side nor while travelling between Shanghai, Peking and other places he visited did he see any signs of famine or malnutrition.

Professor Chain said he was impressed with the regime's achievements in avoiding famine despite two very bad years; by the cleanliness and good manners of the people, their respect of the aged, and the sense of hard work, purpose and enthusiasm. There was little dysentery and typhoid in hospitals, small-pox and cholera had largely been wiped out, hookworm — a parasite picked up in the rice fields — was now one of the worst health problems.

Flourishing Theatres
People were drably and poorly, but neatly, dressed. It was unusual to see anyone in rags. They worked extremely hard, but only for eight hours a day, as there was a five-day week. Saturday featured political meetings, while Sunday was free. The theatres flourished and were far from drab, with superb costumes and colour. Trains were slow but

punctual, but there were very few cars. The family still remained the focal centre of Chinese life. Despite the intensive indoctrination with Marxist principles and concepts, people were very conscious and proud of their ancient civilisation and tradition.

The general standard of life was still very low and poverty a predominant feature; there were still plenty of slums and